



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

book becomes a mere barren collection of rules, in which we search in vain for anything like reasoning or investigation of principles.

Mr. Henck, in the volume before us, has made a most judicious combination of theory and practice. The scientific treatise and the field-book are united without detriment to either. Every rule is accompanied by a rigid mathematical demonstration, and the resulting formula is so conspicuously placed, as at once to attract the eye in the field.

There is much original matter, of which we would particularly specify the investigation of the radius of curvature of parabolic arcs, and a new method of calculating earth-work. The great variety of useful tables embodied in the work would alone render it a valuable pocket-book for the engineer; and the form, type, and general arrangement are unexceptionable.

5.—*The Epistle to the Romans, in Greek and English. With an Analysis and Exegetical Commentary.* By SAMUEL H. TURNER, D.D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation in the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and of Hebrew in Columbia College. New York: Stanford & Swords. 1853. 16mo. pp. xvi., 234.

MOST commentators criticize St. Paul's Epistles, not as letters addressed and adapted to the then current needs of those to whom they were inscribed, but as general treatises on dogmatic theology, designed for universal edification. That this latter purpose entered into the Divine counsels, we have no doubt; but it is the most surely evolved, when we first seek to understand each Epistle in its temporary and personal bearings, and then deduce by a process of generalization the great underlying principles which apply always and everywhere. Now in this regard Dr. Turner does not fully satisfy us. He forgets the unquestionably post-Pauline origin of some of the questions and controversies now rife, and occasionally interprets a text as if Paul had written for Anglo-Saxons of the nineteenth century, not for Romans and Romanized Jews of the first. We regret also that he did not accompany his Commentary by a new translation. But, with only these abatements, we are prepared to pronounce this work inferior in merit to no Pauline commentary with which we are conversant. It contains what the critical scholar most of all needs,—a complete discussion of every mooted question as to the meaning of words and the interpretation of sentences. There is throughout an unostentatious affluence of sound first-hand learning.

The author shows incidentally his acumen as an interpreter of the Hebrew Scriptures, and his familiarity with Jewish opinions and Rabbinical lore. In fine, he comes armed at all points to the discussion of every point. In comparing this work with those of Olshausen and Tholuck on the same Epistle, we hesitate not to say, that his criticism is more profound and thorough, his grasp of subjects in dispute more comprehensive, and his subjection to preconceived theories much less constraining and embarrassing, than theirs. While we dissent from some of his conclusions, we want no more luminous guidance to our own, than we could derive from him. We might speak with similar praise of his works on Genesis and on the Epistle to the Hebrews. We are the more earnest to record our high estimate of Dr. Turner's erudition and ability, in part, because he utterly lacks the art of book-making, nor is there one of his works which, on the bookseller's counter, would attract even a scholar's eye; and, in part, because little pains seem to have been taken to extend the knowledge of his writings beyond his own portion of the Church, while really sound and valuable works in his department are too rare, not only in America, but in our mother tongue, to make it fitting that such as we have should fail of the widest possible currency.

6. — 1. *A History of Greece, from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest. With Supplementary Chapters on the History of Literature and Art.* By WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D., Author of the Dictionaries of "Greek and Roman Antiquities," "Biography and Mythology," and "Geography." Illustrated by One Hundred Engravings on Wood. Boston: Jenks, Hickling, & Swan. 1854. 24mo. pp. 632.
2. *The Same.* Revised, with an Appendix. By GEORGE W. GREENE, A. M. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1854. 24mo. pp. 655.

THOSE who have made use of the author's previous works hardly need a word of commendation for his History. It is terse and compact in style; it comprises the latest results of research and historical criticism; and presents not only a narrative of external events, but a sharply-drawn outline of the social and intellectual life of the Greeks at successive epochs, with biographical sketches of poets, historians, orators, and philosophers. While it does not exceed the due dimensions of a class-book, and has the precision requisite for a work of reference, it offers all the points of attraction which the general reader could desire, and would admirably serve the purpose of fastening in the memory, in their respective niches, the details of Grecian history for those who are